Reasonationary Developments of Socialisms in Prents.

In Prents and Extensionary Company of the Company of the

become knowing in spite of the Divinity; we obtain comfort against his will; we find also a rank in society against his wishes; every step forward in our progress, is a victory with which we crush the Divinity.

The least progress that an ignorant, abandoned and betrayed man, makes towards good, is a high honer for him. By what right would God now tell ms:—"Be hely, because I am hely!" "You lying spirit," should I answer, "imbitele God! thy reign is gone; lock among animals for other victims. I know that I am not and cannot be hely; and how would you be so yourself, if I were made after your resemblance? Eternal Father, Jupiter or Jehovah, we know you at last; thou art, thou wast, and thou will be for ever the person who was jealous of Adam and the tyrant of Prometheus.

Thy name, which has been for a long time the last cry uttered by the learned, the sanction of the judge, the strength of the king, the hope of the poor, the refuge of the guilty man repenting of his faulte: thy name, which is thine own will be for the future devoted to contempt, to anathems; it will be hissed among men, for God means foolishness and cowardice; God means tyranty and misery; Ged is evil. Go away, thou God for from this time, I am cured of the fear, and, being wiser, I swear by Heaven, that thou art but the executioner of my reason, the ghost of my conceience."

conscience."

May the priest be now assured that sin is missry, and that true virtue—that which makes us worthy of an eternal life—is to struggle sgainst religion and God?

and that true virtue—that which makes us worthy of an eternal life—is to struggle against religion and God!

SOCIALISM ON THE STAGE.

[From the Loudon Times, December 25]

"La Propriete c'est Le Vol."

It was observed, many months succe that France presented a meet anomalous spectacle to Europs—namely, that of a republic without republicans. If such was, even then, the fact—and that the establishment of the republic took the country by surprise is denied by none—it is not probable that anything that has occurred since the terribile day which beheld the fall of the monarchy has added to the partisans of that form of government. For this there is no necessity to examine statistical decuments; we have only to visit the Theatre du Vaudeville, where the amusing piece La Propriete c'est le Vol has been played to crowded and delighted audiences for the last 19 nights. This polic social sic, as it is modestly described by its authors (MM Clairville and Cordier), has been received on every successive night with immense applance and corresponding galu to the treasury of the pretty theatre of the Place ds la Bourse. All this proves, if not a considerable change in the public mind, at least that the inhebitants of this modern Athens are unusually televant whatever may be the political opinions of the Partisans, it is clear that the popular leaders are far less stern in their republicanium than those whom perhaps, they would delight to look upon as their models. Unite the father of the ancient comedy, the present authors are not forced to personate their own productions on the stage, because no artist was found to form a mask to the features of Cleon. Here—though we have a deuccratic republic — no such fears are entertured; on the contrary, political characters are publicly turned into ridicuie; and not only the opinions of some of the most remarkable men who have started into political existence from the ruins of the monarchy are luiderourly axhibited, but their very laces, costume and peculianities are presented to the ji

laces, custume, and peculiainties are presented to the jiber of the public with much accuracy, and the keenest wit.

The dramatic piece which has thus excited so much attention and so much applause, beers the same title as the work of M. Proudhor, which has become so well known since the revolution of February. This is not the occasion to inquire how far his social doctrines may be more or less misunderstood; or how well or ill-founded is the subtile distinction drawn by the author between property and possession. It is sufficient that the aisraning words La Proprieta Cetal to Vol have been taken in their literal rense by the followers of M. Proodhon, and that they flave afforded material for the meet amusing vanderilli Paris has seen for a long time; and that is saying a great deal.

The piece is in three acts, and in seven tableaux. It opens like some of the mysteries of the middle ages, or the Jutos Sacramentales of the great Calderon, with the garden of Adam, though, unlike them, in carleature. Standing apart, and not mingling its foliage with the trees and shrubs that abound in the serone abede of the first man, is seen the fatal tree which imparts the knowledge of good and evil, its branches laden with the fruit which it was death to touch. On it is silked a warning, "It est defends de toucher à ces pommes," showing thus that property and its rights are coval with creation. At the root of the tree gildes the serpent—the first tempter—receils in body, soul in face a man, with "spectacles on nose," and in feature begring a striking resemblance to the modern apostic of contailiem. The serpent is jealous of Adam, whom he regards as the proprietor of that rich and beautiful series. The story is extrict to the Fail in the first and mente period of time is silved to intervene between the first and second set. Adam, after an endless the first and second set. Adam, after an endless

gament, and 60 or 70 truies he received in his atruggles to free binsell from abdoction. But Madaum Bonniches has also her own share of the troubles, which, however, the love for finery imputed to the fair strength of the control o

advocates, the officers of the court and the public, all west bloumes. The Attorney General, who is still the west bloumes. The Attorney General, who is still the west bloumes. The Minister of the Interior of the Court, and properly the three specks of himself of the Court, and properly in the specks of himself as "properly" to have specks of himself as "properly" to himself as "properly"

House of Representatives. THURDAY, January 18, 1849. PAY DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

PRINTING ABLANS.

The STRAKKA ANDOUNCED the first business in order to be the resolution of the Committee on Frinting, to print the report of the survey of Buffaio harbor.

Mr. Toomus arose to correct an issue, which was made the other day with the Committee on Frinting the called the attention of the House to the fact that the expenses of printing had been going on steadily to increase. Last session, the Chairman said that the people wanted a hundred thousand of the Fatent Office Report. Yes, they want all the books which they can get.

Mr. HENLEY remarked that he was in favor of the milent number.

Mr. Tooms said that his people wanted Comley's palling book, for they get along in learning in the old way, and they had need at all times of the other book, the New Testament, which he had said it would be better to print than the Tatent Office report. Saving money was his object; he was opposed to making Congress a great book concern. The complaint which he made as, not that soo muce was paid for printing, which was not well executed. He gas made printing, which was not well executed. He gas made printing, which was not well executed. He gas made printing with the congress would get rid of this car about it, and then Congress would get rid of this car about it, and then Congress would get rid of this car about the would take them up in order, beginning with this.

Mr. Havinar and that the gentlemen should have at taked the whole House; he patients by making an onless that the work of the Frinting Committee. He should have taken for his combinate three worthy of his steel. The committee hed done all they could to retom the evil. The committee hed done all they could to retom the evil. The committee hed done all they could to retom the evil. The committee hed done all they could to retom the evil. The committee hed done all they could to retom the evil. The committee hed for shift to the congress was a 180,000. If that amount had been printed by this Congress was a 180,000. If that amount had been printed by this Congress, the aving would be \$70,000. During the last the Congress was a 180,000. If that amount had been printed by this Congress, the aving would be \$70,000. During the last search, the Bold amount had been printed by this Congress, the aving would be \$70,000. During the last search, the Bold amount had been printed by this Congress, the aving would be \$70,000. During the last search, the Bold amount had been printed by this Congress, the aving would be \$70,000. During the last search, the Bold amount had been printed by this Congress, the aving would be \$70,000. During the last searc

cannot thus be organized; it would be necessary to introduce and the purpose, as well as California and New Morico. The purpose, as well as California and New Morico. The purpose, as well as California and New Morico. The purpose as well as California and the state of the bring in bills. He then withdraw his amendment.

Mr Schureck said, that is a delegate was admitted the other day, it was inclumbent on Gongress to previous for the support of the territorial government. For the support of the territorial government, constituted as a state. It is a very compendicul way of doing the work. It was preposterous, if anything done by the Rouse sould be as dailed. If a retieman in his seal called to order.] He did not believe that the House could do saything preposterous where the thouse could not shall be the seal of the support of the country of the propose of the seal of th

State of lows left more territory than Wissonain. The question could not be settled by an amendment to this bill.

The amendment to strike out the appropriation for Wisconsin was agreed to; and the question was now stated on making provision for lows, when Mr. Dignisson remarked, that he voted for admitting a delegate from Wisconsin, because the people had acted in their sovereign capacity, and without any regard to any law whatever. When a delegate came here, it was for Congress to say whother he should take a read or not. He thought that the House could admit a delegate for California and New Mexico, and that they were not restricted by any act of Congress. It was merely discretionary.

The question was taken, and the amendment to the amendment was rejected; that is, the committee refused to make appropriation for the territorial expenses of both lows and Wisconsis.

An amendment was agreed to, appropriating \$14,000 in addition to the proceeds from the sale of the old furniture, to replease the President's manison, after the 4th of March next.

The committee rose, and the Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Vinyon said, that as half the seasion had expired, and as it was necessary to pass the bill without unnecessary delay, he proposed that the House should sit until four o'clook.

["Agreed, agreed," came from a few members] At three o'clock, however, an adjournment took place.

lantry of the Natives-Oppression of the Female Operatives. We give below the commencement of the trial

of the alleged rioters at the Allegnany factory, in which many will see the cruelty and base treatment to which the factory girls have been subjected by the proprietors. The riot took place on the 31st of last July:—

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial Journal, Jan. 16.]

ed by the proprietors. The riot took place on the Bist of last July:—

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial Journal, Jan. 16.]

The case of the factory rioters was called up to day. Mr. Janes B Sawyer, one of the counsel for the defence, moved to quash the indictment, saleging that it was not sigued by the Altorney General, his deputy, or any person for the commonwealth He would also move to quash it, because the requirements of the act of Assmuly—(Sec. 122, Act of 1834,) had not been compiled with. The commonwealth did not furnish two lists of jurces—one to be placed in the clerk's of fee, and the other in the cherif's office.

The motion to quash was argued by Messrs. Sawyer and Black, on the part of the defence, and by Messrs. Callen, Birgham and Shaler for the defence, and the case of the part of the defence, and by Messrs. Callen, Birgham and Shaler for the defence, and the nation to quash the part of the defence, and the nation to quash the ladictment.

Mr. Black required that the objections should be entered upon record.

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Mr. Black required the list of defendants, several of them were not in court.

Judge Statics, for commonwealth, remarked briefly on other point, inclining upon the personal presence of the defendants of clients, in cases of misdemeanors. He demanded, therefore, that the case should go on, the counsel appearing for the defendants, and that the acts of the counse la foreraid be taken as the acts of the counse la foreraid be taken as the acts of the counse la foreraid be taken as the acts of the counse la foreraid be taken as the acts of the counse la foreraid be taken as the acts of the counsel appearing for the defendants, and that the acts of the counsel appearing for the defendants, and that the acts of the counsel aforeraid be taken as the acts of the acts of the counsel of the counsel for ital.

Mr. Black and he did not know but what under existing

Mr. Cali an opened for the presecution, explaining the grounds upon which the commonwealth brought the suit. The indictment coatained several counts. Mr. Calian read rom several books, going to show that risting of treaf treason azainst the laws. The presecution of the commonwealth did not present country to the commonwealth did not present clear and could be the commonwealth did not present clear and could be the commonwealth did not present clear and could be the commonwealth did not present clear and could be commonwealth did not present clear in the treat of the commonwealth did not have been guilty of the offence of which the defendants are guilty; for when their dinner was being taken to the operatives however willing to work the defendants took possession of the food, sad trampled it under foot.

Mr. Calian stand peal to defend the conclusion of Mr. Calian's did against the color of the food, sad trampled it under foot.

Mr. Stantos, after the conclusion of Mr. Calian's address, supresed the opinion that if the case should be laid over until to merrow morning, an unnecessary expenditure of time would be saved. The Court decided however, to proceed with the case.

Jus. H. Scorr, being called and sworn, said:—He was an officer of the Alleghamy pelice; on the night of the Size of fully last he was called on to attend the Fram cotton feetory, the factory is some six or eight feet form the street, the own were college, thous and did all the first day light; saw a number of young menand a little sire day light; saw a number of young menand and all the first day light; saw a number of young menand and the feetory in the factory; the factory is some six or eight feet from the street, the cover were colleged to some six or eight feet from the street, the cover and six of the wind and the sum of the cover and the sum of the s

German tailor was mistaken for the engineer who threw the water, and they chased him up the alley, cutting his head with atones; they chased him through two alleys, and around half sequare, when witness took him to the watch-home to save his life; did not know his name; saw McKeivey chasing the German; Mr. Nelson and witness arrested a mn named Daniel Boeler, who had a revolver, and whom the mob was chasing; they arrested him to save his life; he was going over to Pittsburgh when they chased him; witness was all day on the ground; until the last one left the yard, and shut up the gates himself; when witness arrived in the morning, stam was up in the factory; the factory run until dinner time; the number of the mebin the morning was about 75 or 100 boys and giris; the men atood some distance off, and the crowd was continually igathering; the row commenced by the boys and giris throwing; the men did not participate until the water was thrown, and the sheriff and his police came; the water was thrown, and the sheriff and his police came; the water was thrown, and the sheriff and his police came; the water was thrown, and the sheriff and his police came; the water was thrown, and the sheriff and his police came; the water was thrown out on fashells street; this was before dinner, about 9 or 10 o'clook, A. M.; the large gate was forced pen; the front gate was opened; there were merks of violence in opening the front gate olice; waw Robert Vance, but did not see him do anything wrong; witness are sestimony with regard to Charles Lindsey; o'these and Lindsey took charge of the President engine, which a rabble of boys had taken out by lorce, to water the factory; did not know who the boys were; there were fifty of them; saw William Thompson there; saw Josana Brown throw some pebblese at the factory; also Mirands Hollander, Mary Lynch Rosetta Richards, Sarah Stoart, Arthur Kik Jsmes McKlevey, and Samuel Hogkes, limilarly engaged in Miss Lynch was throwing a force hot work here were little factory children; those out of

Fire in Providence —A fire broke out last night just before 12 o'chock, in the building occupied by Edward W. Billings and others, No. 62 Westminster street. The building was leased by Mr. B., who occupied the lower story as a fancy goods and main store. The recond floor was occupied by Mrs S. A. Johnson, minimer and dress maker, H. D. Cogswell, dentist, and Mr Davis, ladies' shoe manufacturer. As the fice of girnated in the recond story, that part of the building, with its sonients, was entirely destroyed. Mr Billings' stock was a great part of it saved; ansured for \$3 600, at the American and Hantford. The building belonged to S. N. Richmond and the heirs of the inte E. D. Fearce. Incured \$1 000 at the Mutual. Mrs. Johnson's extensive stock is a total loss—no insurance. The fire is believed to have taken first in hor rooms. Mrs. J. is absent at New York, and left her shop in the case of others. Mr Davis' loss is about \$500. Mr. Cegwell's less about \$1,200. Mr. Waters' aclean plano futes in Mr Billings' store were all saved; one or two of them being rightly damaged in removing—Providence Evening Transcript, Jan. 15.

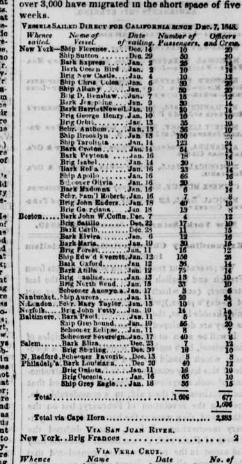
FIRE IN KINGSTON.—A little before 12 o'clock last night, the ground floor of the three story house in Fricese street, the property of Mr. Thes. Wilson, and eccupied by Mr. Burele as a jeweller's shop, was observed to be on fire. The sufferers are Mr. Hurdle, Mr. Francis L'Estage, fully insured for £2 000; Mrs. Fearns, also insured, Mr. R. McCornick has lost by removal of goods and furniture, also insured; Mr. Deive, post office there, has lost all his furniture and papers. Mr. Thomas Wilson insured for £1 500; Mrs. Fearns' Louse, insured for £350, and Mrs. Fearns' goods also insured.— Quebec (Ca.) Chronicle, Jan. 12.

ler, Stanton, Bigham and Callan. For the defence, Mesers. Kennedy, Black, Sawyer, M'Calmont and M'Clure.

The following are the names of the jurors, empanneled, after several challenges: Thomas McCullough, Michael Early, David Frew, Francis Wilson, Charles King, Wm. Larimer, James Barr, James Allen, Wm. Newell, Thompson Jeffrey and Robert Agnew.

The Hon. Wm. Wilkins appeared to be in fine health, and in his usual cheerful spirits.

The jury, having been at last selected, were duly swerp. We republish our statement, with additions and corrections, showing the extent of the emigration to California, since the breaking out of the gold fever. We merely give the list of those who have actually sailed for the gold region. Thousands are on the eve of their departure, which will, probably, in the course of six months, swell the number of gold hunters to fifty thousand. It is to be seen that over 3,000 have migrated in the short space of five



VIA VERIA CRUZ.

Whence Name Date No. of sailed.
of Vessel of sailing. Passengers.

New York. Bark Neumpha.... Dec. 24

Bark Eugenia.... Jan. 16 134 VESSELS SAILED FOR CHAGRES. VESSELS SAILED FOR CHAGRES.

Nume.

Nume.

Date

sailed.

Of Vessel.

Of Sailing.

Passet

Now York. Bark John Benson. Dec. 12

Steamer Oras. ... Dec. 12

St'r Creecent City. Dec. 23

Steamer Isthmus. ... Dec. 25

Sbip H. T. Bartlett. Jan. 6

Brig Mary Pennel. ... Jan. 2

Brig Henrico. ... Jan. 10

N. Orleans. Steamer Falcon. ... Dec. —

We also annex a list of the names of the asso-ciations, with the number of members attached to each. Many of these have sailed, mixed up with

	association, in the above named vessels.
	NAMES OF ASSOCIATIONS.
į	Names. No. of Associat
i	Augusts (Me.) Company B
	Albany Company
	Albany Pacific Association
N	Bunker Hill Company
	Cattornia Guarde, (N. Y)
	California Mining and Trading Company 150 California Union Company, Hartford 100
	Danvers California Mining and Trading Co
	Empire California Company
Ş	Hosphoke (Mass) Company 1
Ö	New Jersey Mining Company 1
ŷ	Newark Mining Company
į	Newport Caufornia Company
Š	Nantucket and California Company
9	New Haven Mining Association
	New York California Operative Association 10
9	Naumkeag (Salem) Co
1	New England Pioneers
ř	New York Mining Company
ġ	Sullivan (N. Y) California Company 8
i	Suffolk Mining Company
	Utica Mining Association
į	Uties California Company
	Winderd Mining Association

all, forty-six souls on board.

The brig Georgians sailed from this port on Thursday with a full list of passengers, viz:—William W. Corlies, William H. Drew, George S Yanng, Mylo Lee, William H. Hsekett, Francis Michael, William Davies, John P. Buchley, Philip Post, Thomas D. Long, John S. Forter, Louis Fritch, John Rohr. The Georgians is owned by Cooke, Baker & Co., San Francisco, and carriers a full cargo consigned to them. She has no liquors on board.

on board.

The ship Audley Clark has been purchased at Newport, Bhode Island, and will leave in about one month for Galifornia, with a party of 70.

[From the Little Rock Democrat, Jan 5]

Four emigrants from New York, with a mule team and all the necessary fixings, passed through our city, yesterday, on their route to California. They intend to go with the company from Fort Smith.

Domestic Miscellany.

The Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad company are having a magnificent car built, expressly for the accommonation of the new President in passing from Philadelphia to Weshington.

Accounts from Barbadoes state that great mortality prevailed among the troops Seven officers and one hundred and sixty men belonging to the 77th and 66th regiments had died.

A petition is before the Legislature of Massachusetts
of repeal the usury law.

A little girl of 11 years recently robbed the Post of-fice at Fution, (Mo.) of \$100 Half the amount was re-

A young man in Boston on Tuesday, returned a waton in lieu of one which he had stolen two years before.

A boy eight years old son of Aaron Gay, of Rochester, committed suicide on Wednesday, by hanging himself in his father's corn house.

reif in his father's corn hours.

A part of the boily of a man, was found attached to the cow catcher of a locomotive at Daiton, Ga, a short time since. Who the visim of the fatal casualty was had not transpired

A colored man belonging to James R. Hines was burned to death at Darlington Ky, last week.

Thomas Springfield was nurdered a short time since, at Daiton, Ga, by George Sanford.

A respectable young lady, in Pittsburg, was most brutaily assaulted, a few days since, by a strange man, who made his ecope.

F. Scaffe a Catholic priest, died on the steamer Connecticut, a few days since, on her passage up the Missisteiph.

at Valparaico, within stateon months.

The Honorable Oiney Ballau died at Cumbarland, R. I., 14th intent.

The Cetton Flanters' Convention will meet at Columbus, Gs., on the lat of February.

On Thursday morning, seven chips, six barks, and one brig were seen at one time entering the harbor of Boston.

A man named Glines has been sentenced to the penitent ary of Massachuseits, for twenty years, for a brutal as anti-upon a fittle girt. Just such a sentence as be cettreed.

Barney G'Donnell has been convicted at Troy, N. Y, for the morder of Autonio Raito, an Rigeraat or garlist, in June sast.